THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII .-- No. 35.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of Armstrong, the Wife-Murderer, at Wilmington, Delaware-Scenes in the Prison and Jail Yard-Conduct of the Condemned-His Confession, Etc.

Wilmington "Commercial Extra," of last Evening To-day, at 12:21 o'clock. Andrew P. Armstrong and I the extreme pena ty of the law for the

THE PRISONER was a man of about fifty-three or fifty-four years of age, of medium size, about five feet nine or ten inches in height, rather heavy set. His features were not of a brutal east, though they habitually wore a sour and disagreeable expression. His face was brouzed by exposure.

HIS HISTORY. Armstrong was born in this State, in New Castle county, a few miles below Middletown. He was apprenticed to a blacksmith, but, we believe, did not serve out his full time. He was not considered a vicious boy. He remained about Middletown until he reached manhood. On the acquisition of California, about 1849, he went out with the coast survey as chain-bearer, etc., and remained there several years. After his return from California he married Miss Lougiass, and acquiring some land by the marriage, he settled down and went to farming, at which he continued up to the time of his arrest. He was not accounted a vicious or dangerous. He was not accounted a vicious or dangerous man by his neighbors, although he was not very well liked. He was very fond of bragging of the bloody scenes he professed to have witnessed in California. It was a matter of common report that he and his wife lived together very unhappily, and he had at several times beaten her. He served on the jury at the May term of the court in 1865, and it is said that he sat on the jury which tried Danby for the murder of Burnett, and acquitted him on the ground of insanity. He was not accounted a vicious or dangerous

ound of insanity.
All the facts of Armstrong's trial and conviction are so fresh in the minds of our readers that we need not repeat them. HIS DEMEANOR AFTER TRIAL

was such as to draw forth encomiums from the jaliors. He was very quiet and orderly, and gave the prison-keepers no trouble whatever. He lived on the ordinary prison fare, except that occasionally Mrs. Herbert, the Sheriff's wife, has sent him a meal.

the Sheriff's wife, has sent him a meal.

He freely conversed with all who gained admission to him, and frequently admitted that he killed his wife, though he insisted that be did it in the heat of passion, after she had already attacked him with a hatchet. His version of the affair was that his wife attacked him with a hatchet when he was entering the room; that she struck him on the head with the pole of the weapon, and then attempted to strike him with the edge; that he warded off the blow, and in a rage wrested the weapon from her and struck her the blow which killed her, and then, frightened at what he had done. her, and then, frightened at what he had done, he buried her in the pig-pen to conceal his crime. This statement is not consistent with the evidence, as nothing was more clearly proven than that the blow was struck when the woman's back was turned towards him. From the character of the wound, it could not

LAST INTERVIEW. Yesterday he had his last interview with his two eldest sons, boys of about 12 or 14 years of age. Both boys were witnesses, on the trial.

interview is said to have been quite af-PREPARATIONS. The preparations for the execution were completed yesterday. The excitement concerning the execution is very intense, and there is but

little if any sympathy expressed for the pri-soner. A great many visited the jail and jail-yard yesterday to see the scaffold, THE ROPE also attracted some attention. It is of manilla

and about three-quarters of an inch in thick-THE SCAFFOLD.

was built against the wall at the north end of the jail yard. It consisted of two heavy upright posts of 3 by 8 inch scantling, and a cross piece of the same timber. It is to this beam or cross piece that the rope was attached. These upright posts stool 8 feet 4 inches apart, at a distance of about 8½ feet from the wall. They were about 15½ feet high, making the beam to which the rope was attached about that height from the ground. The upright posts are each braced by three pieces of 3 by 4 inch scantling. Directly against the wall was a platform about 6 by feet, at a height of about 8 4 feet from the ground ascent to it is by a flight of steps. Connected with this by a pair of singles and extending di-rectly under the gallows was the "drop," a small platform about 2½ feet square. It was supported by a rope connected with the gallows. LAST NIGHT.

The prisoner was alone in his cell all night and was very quiet. He was awake at an early hour this morning, and seemed very subdued and composed in his demeanor, but said he could meet his fate without flinening.

SCENES TO-DAY-THE CROWD. An immense crowd assembled before the doors of the Sheriff's house for hours before they were thrown open. The Sheriff exhorted them before the doors were thrown open to preserve order and decorum, and announced that no disorderly person or none under the influence of liquor would be admitted. He gave strict directions for carrying out this order to the special police in attendance.

summoned by the Sheriff to witness the execution were George S. Hagany, Howard P. Walton,
William H. Quinn, William Broomfield, John
H. Moore, William H. Reynolds, William R.
Lynam, Henry Bleyer, I-aac Wright, James
Christy, Jacob Walton, William P. Smith.
These gentlemen metabefore the execution and
resolved to donate their fees to Sheriff Herbert.

THE EXECUTION, All the preparations for the execution were All the preparations for the execution were made by about 11 o'clock, and a few minutes after, the doors of the hall of the Sheriff's house were thrown open and the crowd was admitted; they passed through the hall of the Sheriff's house, into the jail, and through the corridor of that building to the yard. Between twelve hundred and thirteen hundred people were admitted. As they passed directly under the door of the prisoner's cell, he could hear the tramp and shuffle of their feet distinctly for nearly an hour before his execution. nearly an hour before his execution.

OUTSIDE the weather was as gloomy as the character of the duty to be performed by the officers of the law. The rain fell steadily, and the yard, though partially covered with rough boards, was tramped with mud. Among the crowd were the Sheriff and his Deputies, of Cecil county, Maryland.

MANACLING THE PRISONER. A few minutes after 12 o'clock the Sheriff, a compained by a jalier, entered the cell of the prisoner, and placed the handcuffs on his wrists. This occupied some three minutes, and the mournful procession of death left the cell.

wrists. This occupied son of death left the cell, on its way to the fatal platform, in the follow-fitz order:

Minister in attendance, Rev. Daniel George, Prisoner, Andrew Peter Armstrong, accompanied by a jailor, Sheriff, William Herbert.

The Jury.

ARRIVED AT THE SCAFFOLD,

the whole party ascended, and the prisoner moved forward to the centre of the group, the Sheriff standing at his left, and the Rev. Mr. George on his right. The latter then read the filst Paslm, in a solemn and impressive manner, and followed it with a short prayer, During this time Armstrong stood quiet and unmoved, tooking down, and giving no outward manikeking down, and giving no outward mani-festation of emotion. The opportunity was then

MAKE ANY REMARKS which be might desire, but he was found to be which be might desire, but he was found to be too weak to do so. He whispered a moment to Mr. George, who then stepped forward and stated that the prisoner wished him to say he for gave all men, and hoped all would forgive him. Mr. George then descended from the

The Sheriff and jailor then stepped forward

THE BODY

turned around slowly, backward and forward, as the rope twisted or untwisted, but there was not the least sign of life. Not a muscle seemed to move or a nerve to quiver. His neck was doubtless instantly broken, and at twenty-one minutes past 12 o'clock, Andrew Peter Armstrong was dead according to law.

at five minutes before I. Dr. Ferris, the jail physician, announced that life was entirely extinct, and the remains were lowered into a handsome cherry coffin, placed directly under-

HIS CONFESSION.

It is generally rumored that he left a written confession, but this is not the case. He has at no time denied the murder, but up to the time of the execution he persisted in the statement

recited above, and persistently denied burying the clothes. His whispers to the Sheriff on the scaffold, were to the effect that he wished it to

understood that he did not deny the murder, but that there were circumstances connected with it which no one living would ever know,

out were known only to himself and his God.

THROUGHOUT THE EXECUTION

good order was maintained, and after it was

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS BURIAL

are not yet concluded upon, and our state

ments yesterday require some modification. The Trustees of the Presbyterian church at Middletown declined to have the remains interred in their ground, and there is much

excitement in that neighborhood over the pro-

EUROPE.

IRELAND.

Death of a Great Public Works Man.

Irish railway contractor, who failed a short time

ago, and whose liabilities were very heavy, is

nead. Mr. Dargan had been ailing during the

last days of the past year, and was confined to bed by illness since the 2d of January. His late tailure involved a large sum of money-some say a million and a half sterling-and the occur-

He was a self-made man, born of humble parents in the county Carlow. Endowed with

a clear business perception, untiring industry, and great energy, he made his way from the position of a small sub-contractor for land drainage and other local works to be the mam-

moth public and Government works contractor of the island, building docks and quays, rail-

roads, bridges, monuments, and deepening and dredging rivers, and reclaiming waste lands as profitable all over the country. His overseers, engineers, and workmen were met with on

Mr. Dargan's example was set forth by the English Government as one worthy of imita-

tion by his countrymen, and his efforts spoken of as more likely to really benefit the country

than those of all the leading political or was

men it has produced, from Brian Borothme to Grattan, and from O'Connell to James Stephens.

When Queen Victoria was in Ireland she hon-

ored Mr. Dargan by making a special visit to the humble cottage in which he was born, and

taking a seat in the chair which had belonged

The deceased gentleman was a very shrewd financier, but not regarded as liberal in his

encouragement or rewards to faithful employer He enjoyed means of learning the exact socia

and political condition of Ireland almost daily,

and his sudden money failure and winding-up at the most alarming crisis of the Fenian revo-

lutionary agitation, was proclaimed by the Stephens party in Ireland and America as a positive, solid evidence of the real alarm

created by their movement, and the belief entertained at that time in well-informed quar-

ters that they would make good their words by

CHINA.

Grand Educational Advance,

state that arrangements have been made for the

establishment of a European college in Pekin,

with the consent of the Chinese Government

This measure, if carried out, will place all the

other outside great powers on an equal footing with Russia in the capital of the Cen-

tral Flowery Land, and its negotiation has

most probably been brought about by France, England and Prussia, the rulers and statesmen

of which countries have long been jealous of the vast influence which the Czars wielded

through the existence of the Russian Ecclesias

tical College—composed of eight or ten mem-bers—which has been permitted in Pekin for

very many years by the Emperors of China, to the exclusion of other foreigners.

Interesting to Ticket-Holders in the Crosby Opera House,

Esq. Matlack has just decided a case that will

be of interest to the many thousands in this city

who hold tickets in the Crosby Opera House drawing. Mr. H. Steinau, a broker ou Fourth

ereet, brought suit against Scott, Davison &

Co., agents for the sale of tickets in this city. On the 4th of January be bought four tickets,

for which he paid \$20, the tickets to be delivered

to him before the news of the drawing should

The drawing took place on the 21st of Janu-

pon the agents and demanded the tickets or

ary, and on the morning of that day he called

his money. They refused to return the money alleging that they had sent to Mr. Crosby an

had not received the tickets. During the after-

noon of the 22d the tickets were sent to him by

Scott, Davison & Co., the agents, and he re

fused to take them, as the drawing had taken place the day before. He immediately brought

uit to recover the money paid on the 14th of

The Justice decided that the money should be

paid back, and gave judgment against the de-fendants for \$20. He gave several reasons for

his decision, among others that the \$20 were

recovered under the statute of Kentucky against

gaming, as the Court of Appeals has, by its de-cisions, placed all such affairs of chance upon

gambling basis. According to the rule here

laid down, all persons who have thus invested

where laws exist against gaming, and all games

A New Trade - A very important trade has sprung up in North Staffordshire. England,

which promises to assume large proportions. It is the extraction of oil from shale, a material

found in profusion near the ironstone seams, and which only a short time ago was thought

to be not only valueless, but an actual incum-

The Paris Clubs .- The director of the 'Paris

police, M. Pietri, has infortued the various

Parisian clubs that they will be immediately

closed if any games of hazard, such as bacca-

rat, lansquenet, etc., are played at them.

can sue and recover it in those States

paid in a gambling transaction, and could

From the Louisville Democrat, 4th.

reach the city.

Innuary for the tickets.

LONDON, February 8 .- Despatches from Ghina

to his mother.

ence preyed heavily on his mind.

London, February 8 .- William Dargan, the

over the crowd quietly dispersed.

neath.

The Sheriff and jailor then stepped forward and adjusted the rope about the prisoner's neck, an operation which occupied some time. At this point, during the terrible suspense which was natural to the occasion, the prisoner showed the first signs of emotion, trembling violently, his legs shaking beneath him like an aspen. The Sheriff placed the white cap on his head, and drew it down, covering his face. He seemed here to hesitate and draw back from his fate, and apparently desirous to steal yet a few moments from the great world of eternity, leaned over and whispered to the Sheriff. This occupied perhaps hair a minute, though to the anxious spectators it seemed a long time. The juilor then guided him forward on to the drop, and retired, leaving him standing there. There was scarcely an instant of pause, when the Sheriff struck the rope with his hatchet, and the prisoner felt quivering into the air a distance of five feet. York Divided into Military Districts-General Orders Promulgated - Remarkable Interview with One of the Commanders, Etc. From the New York World of to-day.

During the continuance of the late Rebellion, Democrats were frequently accused of conspiring against the Union and the Government. It was asserted that vast organizations, such as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," were in existence for the express purpose of resisting the authority of the Government. These organizations were never proved to have existed, and certainly no such resistance as was spoken of was offered at any time to the powers that were. It is different with the radicals, who, it appears, have been for some time organizing in

military masses for the support of Congress and the restriction of the President as the legally constituted head of the Government, Just in the same way have they organized as have the negroes, whose work has been some time since negroes, whose work has been some time since referred to in the World. In view of the projected plan of impeachment, the movement now being made in every State is being rapidly pushed on. By this means it is hoped that all the military power of the country, irrespective of the regular army, will be at the disposal of Congress for the furtherance of its revolutionary measures, and by this means to the views of General Grant will be attributed no special im-

The facts which bear out this argument are as Not long since a new organization, called the "Grand Army of the Republic," was formed in every city and State in the Union. It is composed exclusively of veterans who served in the late war. The formation of this army made almost as little noise in the country as the fall of a snow-flake. It was not designed that it should take a prominent place before the public

till some great necessity should arise for its In addition to the main purpose of supporting the Government, its object was of a benevo-lent nature, and by this means it presented special attractions to the soldiers, till, in a short ime, its ranks embraced over five hundred

thousand men. On Thursday, for the first time, the State of New York was divided into military districts by the Adjutant-General of the organization, as will appear from the following "general orders," published in the *Tribune* of the following day:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, New York, February 6, 1867.—GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—1. The following named comrades are hereby detailed and announced as members of the provisional staff of this Department, on duty at these Head-quarters:—Major George T. Stevens, Alde-de-term and Assistant Inspectors (Jeneral). Front of the provisional staff of this Department, or duty at these Head-quarters:—Major George T. Stevens, Alde-de-term and Assistant Inspectors (Jeneral).

quarters:—Major George T. Stevens, Alde-de-Camp and Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Lleutenant Francis W. Parsons, Ald-de-Camp, They will be respected accordingly, and are hereby authorized to establish and organize posts in localities not under the jurisdiction of District Commanders, announced in orders from these Headquarters.

2. The following named comrades are hereby detailed and announced as temporary commanders of their respective districts, which are designated as follows:—District of Manhattan, comprising the city and county of New York, with headquarters at the Bible House, Brevet Brigadier-General Rush C. Hawkins: District of Oneida, comprising the county of the same name, with headquarters at Utica, Major David F. Ritchie, They will at once assume command, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

ingly.
3. To prevent informality in the muster-in of counced, for the information of this command, that recruits will be mustered only in regularly constituted posts, and by district commanders in the establishment of posts, except by the Grand Commander, an officer of his staff, or by special authority from these headquarters. The attention of officers is particularly called to articles 8, 9, 11, and 15 of the rules and regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the strict enforcement of its provisions especially enfoliped. Staff officers will be enrelled. cially enjoined. Staff officers will be enrolled as members of posts, and reported by the posts to which they belong as upon detached service. By order of the Grand Commander FRANK J. BRAMHALL

D. VAN SCHAICK, Ald-de-Camp.

INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THE COMMANDERS. In order to ascertain from an official source the District of Manhattan, in the Bible House,

the avowed objects and character of the organization, one of our reporters called last evening at the office of the commander of the forces of and, finding the apartment closed, proceeded to his house in Fifth avenue, when the following dialogue ensued, which the reader will find bears out the assertions which form the preface

Reporter (handing the Colonel a copy of the bove "general orders")-There is the effect that the Grand Army of the Republic, to which reference is made in these orders, has been raised for radical purposes, and that it is designed to be used against the President and nis adherents, should any trouble result from his proposed impeachment.

Commander-If Congress should impeach the President, I have no doubt as to which side the Grand Army of the Republic will take. Reporter-Will you please tell me what are its objects, and when it was formed?

Commander-It had its origin some time since, in portions of the West where there is no militia. Its objects are of a benevolent character; its aims to assist all its members who may be in need. Reporter-How many men are there enrolled

in the organization? Commander-Over five hundred thousand, All soldiers honorably discharged are admissible. We have Democrats and Republicans in our ranks; but all the leading officers are radi cals, so you can imagine how the army would be wielded in case of any national necessity.

Reporter-Then the army may be said to have a radical character in the main? Commander-Yes, it is under radical officers, and if there should be any necessity for its services. I have no doubt they would be rendered for the purpose of supporting Congress, if it im-

peached the President. Reporter-Have arms or uniforms been furnished to the men? Commander-No. Reporter-Do they meet regularly?

Commander—Yes, but their meetings are secret; they meet in lodges, and only members are admitted; we are particular about our members; all who apply for admission are obliged to furnish papers showing their connection with the army and an honorable discharge.

Such was the interview our reporter had with one of the military leaders of the organization. whose replies show that this new army may be used at any time at the beck of Congress, to sustain its policy by force, and to silence all opposition to the impeachment of the President. When the fact is realized that it is unnecessary to create "military departments" for a "benevo-lent" organization, the object of the army, in the present crisis of the country, will be found

Where is Surratt!-Important Connection Between His Trial and the Impeachment of President Johnson-A New Radical Plot-The Speakership of

topics of discussion in radical circles just now, is the arrival of John H. Surratt, who left Alexandria more than a month since on the steamer Swatara. The vessel is now fully a week over-due, and some apprehension is pressed for her safety, the more, as

A GICANTIC PLOT AND A DEMO-CRATIC MARE'S NEST.

Rive Hundred Thousand Radicals Or-gamized to Sustain the Impeachment of the President—The State of New looked for at any hour at Fortress Monroe. The secret of this apprehension, however, has yet to be told. It is designed to have the trial of Surratt play an important part in the impeachment business, and in this way:—Some leading radical lawyer (probably Mr. Bingham, of (inio, who figured in the prosecution of the other alleged conspirators) is to be retained to assist in the prosecution of Surratt, who will avail himself of this opportunity to rehash all the horrible circumstances connected with the death of the late lamented Lincoln; this, it is believed, will revive the in-

Lincoln: this, it is believed, will revive the in-tense popular feeling which prevailed at the time, and by a series of well-turned invendoes time, and by a series of well-turned inuendoes arouse a prejudice against his successor, and on the strength of both the impeachment matter will be pushed through the House at once. Of course the radical press will do its part in this work, to say nothing of the radical orators, so that you need not be surprised to hear of the formal impeachment of President Johnson early in March.

The radicals claim that they have nearly enough votes to pass the measure in the present

enough votes to pass the measure in the present House, but they prefer to wait for the meeting of the next Congress, in which they will be stronger, and by which time they hope that there will be a larger popular sentiment in favor of the high-handed procedure.

THE NEXT CONGRESS. Speculation is already rife as to the presiding Speculation is already rife as to the presiding officers of the next Congress, for as Senator Foster's term of office will expire on the 4th of March, a new President of the Senate will have to be chosen. This latter, however, is a small matter as compared with the Speakership of the House. Speaker Colfax is anxious for reelection, and his personal popularity is such that his prospects are very good. But recently it has been ascertained that there is an undercurrent against him.

it has been ascertained that there is an under-current against him.

A number of the leading radicals are quietly working in opposition to him, fearing lest he may not give them the assistance which they will need to secure the success of their projects. Thad, Stevens is understood to favor the selec-tion of a new Speaker, as he feels sore at being called to order a few days since for his remarks about Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and the call being sustained by Speaker Colfax.

He has not named a candidate for the Speak-ership, but it is believed, that he would prefer

He has not named a candidate for the Speakership, but it is believed that he would prefer the election of some bitter radical, otherwise too mild to offer the slightest opposition to any proposition introduced or encorsed by nim. Yet it is not likely that the opposition to the re-election of Colfax will amount to much. The present Speaker is intensely radical, and has never refrained from expressing the most extreme views when such expression might. extreme views when such expression migh prove advantageous to him as a partisan. He will lend all the aid in his power to the impeachment of Mr. Johnson, so soon as he thinks that the majority of his party favors it.

—N. Y. World.

MURDER NEAR CINCINNATI.

A Man in a Buggy Shot by Highwaymen-The Horse Runs Away with the Corpse and the Expected Booty. CINCINNATI, February 8.—A terrible tragedy was committed here last night—one of the most

porrible in the history of Cincinnati. Mr. James Hughes, the cashier and book-seeper of R. B. Smith and Co., coal dealers, left the city in his buggy last evening, according to custom, his residence being three miles and a half northwest of the city. He was tracked by two or three highwaymen, it is supposed, and when he reached a lonely spot he was shot through the head and instantly killed.

The horse took fright at the report and ran away, the corpse still clugging to the vehicle, and the murderers failing in their designed robbery. The horse was stopped by some residents on the road, and the body, still warm, was rethem has been discovered so tar.

Mr. Hughes was a highly respected citizen. He was sixty-nine years old, and leaves a family.

A Washington correspondent of the Rochester Democrat furnishes the following information from official sources:-

"There are in the command of General Thomas the following national cemeteries:— "At Natchez, one of six acres, containing 2500 dead. "Vicksburg, one of twenty-five acres, containing about 15,000.

"Memphis, twenty-five acres, about 12,000 graves. The dead from Columbia, Kentucky, to Helena, Arkansas, along the Mississippi, are gathered here. From Helena to Grand Gulf they are interred at Vicksburg. Corinth has one of twenty acres, containing about 6000 graves.

"Pittsburg Landing, twelve acres and 4000 graves. This contains the dead from up and down the Tennessee river. Fort Don twenty acres and 3500 graves, containing all the dead of that field, and all along the Cumberland below Nashville. Nashville, sixty-two acres, 18,000 graves. This contains the bodies from many hospitals, and a wide region of country. "Stone River, sixteen acres and 5000 graves. Chattanooga, seventy-five acres and nearly 12,000 graves. Knoxville, four acres and 3000

"Marietta, Ga., twenty-five acres and 10,000 aves. Andersonville, about 15,000 graves, illen, 1000 graves; small enclosure. Savan-Millen, 1000 graves; small enclosure. Savan-nah, 3000 graves; Cumberland Gap, Ky., 350 graves; Loudon, 300; Mill Springs, over 500; Perryville, 1200; Camp Nelson, 1500; Lebanon,

"In city cemeteries there are collected at Covington, Ky., 600 dead; Lexington, 1000; Richmond, 500; Danville, 400. At Columbia, "At Montgomery, Ala., about 500 graves; in Mobile, 1000." Tennessee, there are 1200 graves.

The Directory of Berlin.

Every year, says the Pall Matt Gazette, brings its new "Post Office Directory," and some curious observers are always found to count the number of familiar names and note the varieties of strange ones. This has just been done with the Berlin Directory. We are not surprised to hear that in the capital of Prussia there are 1267 persons who bear the name of Schulz, and 929 who bear the name of Muller. Schmidt has 884 representatives, Meyer 509, and Lehman 474.

After these classical names we come on a very

large class of persons who take their titles from

There are 474 Vintners, 254 Cooks, and 197 Bakers; 165 Colliers and 284 Fishers. Animals also give names to various classes. Of Hares there are 114, and of Cocks 140; 96 Stags and 84 Foxes; 78 Goats, 5 Oxen, 6 Sheep, with 38 Butchers. We next come to 34 Pike, 36 Engles. 12 Storks, 2 Sparrows, 35 Finches, and 13 Nightingales. The seasons are unequally dis-tributed, there being only 1 Spring to 82 Sum-mers, 83 Autumns, and 56 Winters. So we mount up to 14 Popes, 48 Knights, 21 Counts,

Heavy Loss - The pecuniary loss arising from the cattle plague in England is estimated at £3,500,000.

Rosa Bonheur is decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. -Bishop Daggett preached in Richmond on

—General Joseph E. Johnson was in Lynch-burg, Va., on Tuesday, en route for Selma, Ala. -Philippe Le Bon, a French Engineer, disyear. covered the use of gas. -Lord Brougham is the oldest member of the

Royal Society. -The Duke of Devonshire is 56,

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 7 .- The schooner General Grant, from Baltimore for New York, with a cargo of corp, arrived here to-day, and reported having been twenty days stuck in the ice in the Chesapeake bay, and was uninjured, having been in the harbor of Sharp's Island. She reports having seen, last Tuesday, an un-known schooner ashore at Poplar Island, apparently cut through, and the ice piled up against her as bigh as her rail. The schooner was one of about 150 tons burden.

The Baltimore steamers have commenced running regularly on the bay again. The steamers Thomas Kelso and George Leary arrived here this morning. Both of these steamers left here this evening for Baltimore.

The steamer Planter arrived at Norfolk from Baltimore, bound to Moorhead City, N. C., with ordnance stores.

The weather is unsettled, the wind being from

Death Warrant Signed by Gov. Geary. HARBISBURG, February 9.—Governor Geary to-day Issued a warrant for the execution of Alexander B Wiley, of Luzerne county, on Friday, March 15. Wiley was convicted and sentence to be hung for the murder of Alick McIlwee, last May.

Arrest of the Robbers of the Duncannon Iron Works.

HARRISBURG, February 9 .- A telegraphic despatch from Pittsburg announces the arrest of three men suspected of committing the heavy robbery at the Duncannon Iron Works, on Thursday last.

Election at Reading. READENG, February 9 .- At the municipal election held in this city yesterday, William H. Gernand, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 326 majority over Henry Van Reed, Republican. There was a very light vote cast,

Shipment of Specie. NEW YORK, February 9 .- The outward-bound steamers to-day carry out the following amounts of specie:—Steamer Europe, \$150,000; City of Paris, \$65,000; Union, \$1000. Total, \$216,000.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN A RAILROAD CAR. A Western Gentleman Robbed of \$8000 in a Broadway Car - Desperate Eucounter with One of the Alleged

Thieves.

Thieves.

A robbery of a most daring character was perpetrated at a late hour on the night of the 7th inst. It appears that Mr. M. M. Laramy, a wealthy gentleman of Chicago, and agent of the Chicago Glass Works, who is at the present time stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, had, on the night in question, in company with a few triends, paid a visit to the Winter Garden.

After the conclusion of the performance he left the theaire and took the cars, with the intention of proceeding to his botel. The car which he entered was considerably crowded, and in consequence he was obliged to content himself with a place on the rear platform, During the progress of the car he noticed that several individuals who were also occupants of the platform kept pushing against each other, as if with the intention of obtaining more room. He thought nothing of the circumstance until the car reached the corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway, when, hearing a bystander street and Broadway, when, hearing a bystander make a casual remark about pickpockets and thieves, and the dangers of traveling on the city

cars, the thought recurred to him that he had a large amount of money about him. He accordingly commenced an examination tion, he discovered his pocket-book was miss-ing. With up-raised hands, and in a most de-spondent tone, he exclaimed, "My God—I am robbed of \$5000!" Mr. George Christy, who was standing on the cross-walk at the time the car was passing, and hearing the remark, directed his attention to the front platform, from which he observed a young man, apparently one of the "cly-taking" fraternity, taking his depar-

Mr. Christy followed the man to the Fifth avenue, who, imagining there was no one or his trail, walked off in the most unconcerned manner possible, After walking a short distance he started on a brisk trot, when Mr. Christy thinking matters had come to a turning point stepped up to him, and seizing him by the col-lar, exclaimed "You are my prisoner." Upon this the man turned around and gave Mr. Christy a blow, almost knocking him down, severe tussie then took place, and the thief suc-ceeded in freeing himself, and started off at a brisk run, Mr. Christy following, crying out,

"Stop thief! stop thief:
While passing Twenty-second street Mr. Warren, Superintendent of the Detective Police ren, Superintendent of the Detective Police rendered to the Detective Police rendered t Agency, hearing the cries, and seeing a man coming in his direction, rushed across the street, when a second encounter took place and the runaway found his match. During the progress of the struggle, an officer belonging to the Eighteenth Predict came up, and rendered assistance in capturing the desperado. He was placed in charge of the officer, and Messrs. Warren and Christy then commenced a search for the missing property, thinking that as none had been found on the person of the thief, he might have thrown it away while endeavoring to make his escape, so as to leave no evidence against him if he got "pulled," but this was an old dodge with the detective, as after a faithful search a roll of bills and several coupons detached from \$50 bonds were discovered on the sidewalk. These were handed over to thr officer in charge of the prisoner. Arriving at the sta-tion house a still further search was instituted, resulting, however, in the finding of only a few bills and a number of suspicious looking keys.
The prisoner's name is John Bronson alia.
Charles Brown, and is represented as a desperate character, one of the most expert pick pockets in the city, and a dangerous fellow The pocketbook containing \$8000 Paraguay val-The pocketbook containing \$8000 Paraguay valley gold mining stock and \$300 in money, has not as yet been obtained, and the belief is that it was passed to one of his "pals" during the confusion. Endeavors were made to make the prisoner disclose his confederates, but ail attempts in this direction proved unavailing. The affair is at present in the hands for the detectives,—N. Y. Herald.

Grand Gift Concert Man in Trouble.-They had grand gift concert sensation in Wilmington. Delaware-Southern Emigration Company \$200,000 to be given away on February 21st the whole thing a humbug, and the "secretor in jail. The scheme was advertised extensively, and, as usual, lots of greenbacks were sent by greenies through the mails to enrich the specu

Earthquake in Belgium.—Several shocks of an arthquake, which lasted some seconds, were felt at Spa, in Beigium, towards noon on the 2d of January—the day of the great earthquake

in Algeria. Milwaukee Tenneries -The Milwaukee News has a long account of the tanneries of Mil-waukee, some twenty in number, which last year manufactured some 2,200,000 pounds of leather, worth about \$1,500,000.

Grand Army of the Republic .- There are said to be fifty thousand members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Ohio. The State Convention meets on Thursday in Columbus.

Suffering on the Plains —Reports from the Plains say the recent cold weather caused much suffering. Many men have been badly frozen, and it is feared that whole trains will be lost. Minnesota Fur Trade - A Minnesota paper

says that furs have never been so plenty in that State and on its northern frontier as the present Sheep Poisoned by White Clover.—At Ticheville, in France, recently, fifty-two sheep out of a flock of one hundred and twenty-nine, were

poisoned by eating some white clever,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ladlow.—This morning the Court, instead of going on with the usual Saturday business, took up the trial of William H. Clayton and John A. Cooley upon a charge of the larceny of \$3500, belonging to Adoniram Fall. Mr. Fall sud a Mr. Willard, both of Montana Territory, arrived in this city on January 1, and stopped at the Merchants' Hotel.

While sitting in the barroom that evening, a man named Meyers and the defendant Clayton came in, and proposed taking a walk, Meyers, who had seen Willard, introduced Clayton to him, and Willard introduced nim to Fall. After taking several drinks at the hotel, they started out, and upon the suggestion of Meyers they went into a bawdy house in Sansom street. In there Fall showed his money to the girls, and afterwards sat down by the side of one of them. He afterwards stood at a plano, with a number of the girls around him. He drank wine, etc., there, and started out.

On leaving this house they started into an other of the same character, and there Clayton left the party. Fall, Willard, and Meyers started down Chesnut street. When they came to the corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, Meyers proposed to go into a cellar to drink. They went into the cellar, and there saw Clayton, Cooley, and several others sitting in a corner. Meyers called these parties up to drink, and

went into the cellar, and there saw Clayton, Cooley, and several others sitting in a corner. Meyers called these parties up to driok, and while they were standing at the bar, there was a jostle in the crowd standing around Fall.

They started out of the saloon, and on reaching the street Fall discovered and mentioned the loss of his money. At the bar, Clayton was standing next to Fall, and when Fall said he had lost his money, he began to edge away from the party and ran away.

the party and ran away.

He was arrested the next morning at the saloon on the northwest corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets; Cooley on the night of January chesnut streets; Cooley on the night of January
2. Cooley went to a man to redeem a diamond
ring, and gave him a \$500 bill. When he was
arrested and told of the money he had been
seen to have, he said at first that he had borrowed \$180 from a friend in New York, afterwards that he had borrowed \$400, and again \$900.

As to Cooley, the defense showed that it was
no rare thing for him to be seen with large sums
of money, and on New Year's day he was seen
with several hundreds of dollars. On trial,

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward,
and Judges Thompson, Strong, Read, and
Agnew.—The exceptions to the answer of Judge
Stroud to the mandamus served upon him
were argued. This affair rose out of a case in
the District Court. The case was that of Schloss
vs, Conrow, which was tried three different
itnes, the two first of which there were verdicts
for the plaintiff, and the third a verdict for defendant.

The street of the secont of a case to the plaintiff, and the third a verdict for de-

fendant,
Plaintiff presented a bill of exceptions to
Judge Stroud's charge for him to seal, Judge
Stroud refused to seal the bill, and an application was made to the Supreme Court for a writ
of mandamus, commanding Judge Stroud to confess or deny, which writ was granted and served. Judge Stroud made answer, confessing and avoiding, and the exceptions to the answer were argued. Biddle for Judge Stroud; Sellers

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, February 9, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held. 6s of 1881 sold at 1084; and 7.30s at 1054; 100½ was bid for 10-40s; and 108½ for old 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 524, a slight advance on the closing price last at 52½, a slight advance on the closing price last evening; Northern Central at 46½, a decline of ½; and Camden and Amboy at 13½, no change; 57½ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 33½ for Little Schuylkill; 56½ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 63 for Lehigh Vailey; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 29 for Catawissa preferred; 54½ for Philadelphia and Eric. e; and 30 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 104. 66 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 71 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 27 for Girard College; 12 for Ridge Avenue; and 28 for

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

153 was bid for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers and Mechanics'; 100 for: Northern Liberties; 33 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 311 for Manufacturers;' 41 for Consolidation; and 58 for Com-

In Canal shares there was very little doing. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½, a slight decline; 22½ was bid for Schuyikill Navigation common, 32d for preferred do.; 119 for Morris Canal p ferred; 124 for Susquehanna Canal; and 54 for for Wyoming Valley Canal. Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 137\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 136\(\frac{1}{2}\): 12 M., 137\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 137\(\frac{1}{2}\), a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\) on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 US 68,1881_Cp.c. 10854
\$500 5-208 '65,Cp.Jy ... 10554
\$300 c City 68, New... 10054
\$3000 do... 10054
\$1000 Pa R 1 m 68... 100
\$2000 Pa R 2 m 58... 18. 9754
\$1000 C & A 68,188... 18. 9754
\$1000 C & A 68,188... 8834
\$10 FIRST BOARD. —Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, of exchange to day at 12 5 clock; os, 1862, coupon, 1682 (2000), 1682 (2000), 1682 (2000), 1683 (2000), 1684, 1063 (2000), 1665, 1074 (2000), 1074; do. new, 105 (2000), 104 (2000), 105 (do., 2d series, 105@105#: 3d series, 105@105#. -Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American cold, 1372 @1372; Silver & and & 132; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 174; do., July, 1864, 164; do., Angust 1864 August, 1864, 16½; do., October 1864, 15½; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

October, 1865, 101.

SATURDAY, February 9,-There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers manifest no disposition to purchase beyond immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra, at \$11@ 12-50, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11.75@13.50, including 200 barrels Lancaster county at \$11.50@12, fancy brands at \$14.50@16.50 extra at \$9@10.50, and superfine at \$8@8.75. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$7. Nothing doing in

Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat offering, and good and prime late are in steady demand, while common grades are neglected. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$2.80@2.90, Southbushels Fennsylvania red at \$2.50@2.50, Southern do at \$3@3.20, and 300 bushels California at \$3.30. Rye sells at \$1.35@1.38 \$3 bushel. Corn is active, with sales of 10,000 bushels yellow at 90c, for Pennsylvania, and 96c, for Southern. Oats are selling at 56@57c. \$\tilde{\pi}\$ bushel. 1000 bushels Barley Mails sold at \$14, and 500 bushels Barley

Barley Matt sold at \$14, and 555 blanes Barley at \$1.35 for two-rowed. Provisions are quiet, but prices remain with-out change. Sales of 60 tierces pickled Hams at 135513 c., and 150 tierces Lard at 135 c. Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are

Raising the Salary of Judges. - A bill has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature to raise the salary of its Supreme Court judges. They now receive only \$2000 a year. It is proposed to increase their salaries to \$3000.

A Good Year's Business -There were received at Toledo during the year 1866, by lake and rali-road, 35,488,949 feet of black wainut lamber, 142,340,500 feet of pine lumber, 49,596,250 lath, and 41,676,650 shingles,